

# Ten Historic Sites in the UK

These attractions can be seen by private automobile or organized tours

**1. Windsor Castle** is a short trip from RAF Mildenhall via ITT or a bus ride from Ely/Mildenhall. The castle dominates the town. The building covers 13 acres and is the biggest inhabited castle in the world. William the Conqueror chose the site, and it has been a Royal residence for almost 950 years.

<http://www.royal.gov.uk/TheRoyalResidences/WindsorCastle/WindsorCastle.aspx>

**2. Stonehenge** is a Neolithic UNESCO World Heritage Site. The 5,000 year old stone creation can be reached by ITT or any number of bus tours.

[http://travel.yahoo.com/p-travelguide-12799376-stonehenge\\_avebury\\_and\\_associated\\_sites\\_salisbury-i](http://travel.yahoo.com/p-travelguide-12799376-stonehenge_avebury_and_associated_sites_salisbury-i)

**3. Snowdonia** is a deep glacial valley in North Wales and Mount Snowdon is the tallest mountain in the range. Though Snowdon is only 3560 feet high, it is absolutely majestic. Outdoor Recreation offers trips to this area, as do several tour charter companies. <http://www.snowdoniaguide.com/>

**4. Hadrian's Wall** was on the northern border of the Roman Empire in Britannia. The Romans built that defensive wall, across the North of Britain, from Carlisle to Newcastle-on-Tyne, to protect the south from the Picts, who were the native peoples of Scotland. Excavations at Vindolanda (a fort and village on Hadrian's Wall) provide a glimpse into the life of the Roman legion at the edge of the empire. ITT and other tours are available. <http://www.hadrians-wall.org/>

**5. The Roman Baths** at the city of Bath were dedicated to a Roman goddess at a natural hot spring. It is a well-preserved religious spa from the ancient world. They were engineered and built by the Romans for both fashionable citizens and soldiers to take their leisure and exercise. Trips are available through ITT or other charter services. <http://romanbaths.co.uk/>

**6. York Minster** is the largest medieval Gothic cathedral in Northern Europe. It took about 250 years to build (between 1220 and 1472), but there was probably a Roman Basilica on the site as early as 306 A.D. The cathedral may have been built on top of a Roman fort. ITT and other tours are available.

<http://www.yorkminster.org/home.html>

**7. Edinburgh Castle** is an ancient castle in the heart of the city of Edinburgh. Edinburgh Castle dominated the city for almost 1,000 years and is visible from almost anywhere in Edinburgh. The castle was a royal residence and even a prison at one point. ITT and other tours are available. <http://www.edinburghcastle.gov.uk/>

**8. Caernarvon Castle** was built in Wales during the 13<sup>th</sup> century by King Edward I (Longshanks). He intended Caernarvon Castle to be a Royal residence and the seat of his government in North Wales. The first Prince of Wales was born there in 1284. ITT and other tours are available. <http://www.castlewales.com/caernarf.html>

**9. The Royal Pavilion** at Brighton was built at the behest of George IV. In the early 19th century, his architect, John Nash, erected a cast iron framework around an older, simpler farmhouse, and it evolved into a replica of an Indian palace with Chinese influenced interiors. ITT and other tours are available.

[www.visitbrighton.com/culture/royal-pavilion-p52803](http://www.visitbrighton.com/culture/royal-pavilion-p52803)

**10. Harlech Castle** was the scene of the longest siege in British history (1461-1468), which took place during the War of the Roses. Surprisingly, Edward's tried and tested (walls within walls) model was put together very quickly between 1283 and 1295 by an army of nearly a thousand skilled craftsmen and laborers.

<http://www.harlech.com/>